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of carnage which the civilized world pronounced as unchristian as it was unnatural. It was a fraternal conflict, which must forever deform the character and debase the American name. It was a parenthesis in the annals of our history which includes all other crimes—violence, blood, rapine, fraud and almost the utter destruction of half of the nation. In the spirit of the Prince of Peace, and in view of the retributions of the last day, we ask, how can those justify themselves before God who made the pulpit and the religious press the chief vehicles for the prosecution of the war?"

— *Balt. Meth.*

CHRISTIAN WITNESSES FOR PEACE.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. — *Dr. Appleton.* — If the sufferings of the soldier are great in the camp, they are terrible in the field. I can hardly imagine a scene more dreadful than that which is subsequent to the hour of battle. Suppose yourself in a hospital crowded with the wounded and the dying. Here one limb has been shattered, and another severed from the body. Here some part of the body itself has been pierced through, or still retains the weapon which inflicted the wound. In that corner you behold a wretch with his head lacerated, his jaws fractured, or an eye dislocated. In another you see those whom want of reason renders unconscious of their state, or those who are frantic, and perhaps blaspheming under the intolerable severity of their anguish. Here is one impatient for the knife and the tourniquet, from a conviction that his present pains cannot be augmented. There is one shrieking under operations more painful than the malady they are designed to assuage.

Look now at the condition of the common inhabitants in a country where contending armies are stationed. The regular pursuits of life must be interrupted or abandoned. Honor, property and life itself are at the mercy of those whom no earthly power is able to control, and who perhaps will acknowledge no law but their own wants and passions. Children and females, the aged and the feeble, find themselves surrounded by every terror, and exposed to every indignity. Ferocious troops are quartered in houses which had been the abodes of wealth, taste and domestic enjoyment. The owners, if not arrested, are constrained to witness these ravages without complaint, and compelled to become the slaves of those by whom they are impoverished. Churches and public edifices are converted into barracks; rich gardens are plundered and laid waste; and harvests are consumed in a day to give forage to a devouring cavalry. All enclosures are made common; flocks and herds are slaughtered and consumed; wardrobes are despoiled, and store-houses exhausted. Do not Christian nations, then, worship an idol more savage and hideous than the Moloch of the Hindoos?

Dr. Payson. — War is surrounded by a deceitful lustre. The monster, unveiled in all his deformity, is seen steeped from head to foot in human gore, gorging his insatiable maw with the yet quivering limbs of mangled victims, and feasting his ears with the wailings of disconsolate widows and helpless orphans; while the flash of cannon, the glare of bombs, and the red blaze of cities wrapt in conflagration, furnish the only light which illuminates his horrid banquet. Such is the idol whom the votaries of war adore; such the Moloch on whose altars men have exultingly sacrificed, not hecatombs of beasts, but millions of their fellow-creatures; on whose blood-thirsty worshippers beauty has lavished her smiles, and genius its eulogies; whose horrid triumphs, fit only to be celebrated in the infernal world, painters and sculptors, poets and historians, have combined to surround with a blaze of immortal glory.

But let the monster's hideous form be exposed in its true

colors; and it will be an honor to Christianity, a powerful argument in her favor, to be known as his most decided and successful foe. To accomplish this work, to place before men in naked deformity the idol they have so long ignorantly worshipped in disguise, and thus turn against him the powerful current of public opinion, is the great object of the associated friends of peace. Nor is it easy to conceive how *any one* who believes the scriptures, and professes to be a disciple of the Prince of Peace, or a friend to the human race, *can justify himself in withholding his aid from a cause so evidently the cause of God.* Who would not wish to share this honor? After the glorious victory shall have been won, after wars shall have been made to cease under the whole heaven, who will not then wish to have been among the few that first unfurled the consecrated banner of peace?

NEW POLICY TOWARD OUR INDIANS.—QUAKERS EMPLOYED IN CARRYING IT OUT. — It is with no ordinary gratification that we present the following extract from the *Friends' Review*, Philadelphia. If this is an earnest of the wisdom of the approaching administration of the President, we believe that Gen. Grant meant something when he said, "Let us have peace." A half dozen Quakers of the right sort (and we believe there are many) would do more to establish peace with the Indians than a dozen Gen. Shermans, with as many legions of men and as many millions of dollars. To the extract — an editorial:

"A BENIGN PURPOSE. — The President elect, U. S. Grant, impressed with the integrity of purpose and the earnest friendship for the Indians and desire to do them justice, evinced by the Society of Friends through the delegated members who recently advocated their claims, has caused letters to be written to certain Friends in Philadelphia. His desire is set forth 'of inaugurating some policy to protect the Indians in their just rights, and enforce integrity in the administration of their affairs, as well as to improve their general condition.' He requests a list of names of members of the Society of Friends who can be endorsed as suitable persons for Indian Agents. He will encourage and protect any attempt which Friends shall make for the improvement, education and Christianization of this people. It cannot be doubted that well-disposed and patriotic citizens will approve the determination of the President elect, and that they will concur in his judgment that Friends are the true, disinterested counsellors of the aborigines. May this trust be wisely and conscientiously met and discharged. Let no one accept position who is not prepared to recognize in every red man an object of our common Father's love and care, and perform the duty heartily as unto the Lord." — *Chr. Neighbor.*

NO MEDDLING WITH CUBA. — The war spirits among us, especially unscrupulous political aspirants after popularity, have shown much eagerness to draw our government into the Cuban imbroglio; but they are not likely to gain their object. "President Grant threw a pail of iced-water on Gen. Banks's Cuban zeal, last Monday; for when the General called on him in reference to Cuban matters, the wise Ulysses calmly said he had information that the Spanish authorities had liberated every man of whose arrest this country could complain; that he had assurances that Spain was able to suppress the insurrection soon; and that under such circumstances, he could not see what pretext the United States had for interfering. He was as cool as the weather, and the enthusiastic sympathizer went away with the conviction that he was not likely to make more out of Cuba than he made out of Candia."